

Student Cello Concerto in D Major

Op. 213

VIOLONCELLO

Arnold Ludwig Mendelssohn
(1855 - 1933)

Allegro moderato.

13 3 *a tempo*
ritard. *p*
p
p
p
f (*broad*)
meno mosso *ritard.* *p dolce*
cresc.
p *mf* *f*

Tempo I.

ritardando

Recitativo (slower)

p *mp*

mf *p* *mf* poco a poco accel.

Tempo I.

f *dim*

ritard *a tempo* *p* *mf*

mp

meno mosso

ritardando

The image displays a page of musical notation for a bassoon part, likely from a 19th-century opera. The notation is written on a single staff in bass clef with a key signature of one sharp (F#). The piece begins with a tempo marking of 'Tempo I.' and a 'ritardando' instruction. The first section consists of several measures of eighth and sixteenth notes. This is followed by a 'Recitativo (slower)' section, marked with a repeat sign and a first ending. The dynamics range from piano (p) to mezzo-forte (mf) and mezzo-piano (mp). The tempo returns to 'Tempo I.' with a forte (f) dynamic. The notation includes various fingerings, slurs, and articulation marks. The piece concludes with a 'meno mosso' tempo change and a final 'ritardando' instruction.

p dolce *mf*

ff molto *p* *mf* *f*

rit. *Tempo I.* *ff*

mf *p* *pp* *ppp*

MENUET
Moderato molto.

pp

p *rit.* *a tempo*

mp

p *rit.* *a tempo*

Musical score for a bass line, likely for a double bass or electric bass. The key signature is G major (one sharp). The notation includes various fingerings (1-4, 0 for natural), slurs, and dynamic markings.

Dynamics and performance markings include:

- mf* (mezzo-forte)
- p* (piano)
- mp* (mezzo-piano)
- meno mosso* (less motion)
- a tempo* (at the tempo)
- ritard.* (ritardando)
- Tempo I.* (first tempo)

Specific performance instructions include:

- ossia D str.* (or D string)
- p dolce* (piano, sweetly)

This page contains ten staves of musical notation for a bass line. The notation includes various musical symbols such as notes, rests, and dynamic markings. The key signature is one sharp (F#), and the time signature is 4/4. The dynamics range from *p* (piano) to *ff* (fortissimo). The tempo is marked *a tempo* in the fourth staff. The notation includes many fingerings (e.g., 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 0, V) and articulations (e.g., accents, slurs). The piece concludes with a double bar line and a fermata.

Dynamics and markings include: *p*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *a tempo*, *p*, *mf*, *p*, *mf*, *p*, *ff*, *cresc. molto*.